

dark brown, striate. *Leaves* opposite, elliptic to lance-elliptic, denticulate with small, callose teeth, discolorous, the upper surface dark brown, glabrous or with a scattered arachnoid tomentum, felted-lanate beneath, white to tan, pinnately veined, lacking prominent lateral veins from the base; petioles ca. 1 cm long, subterete, felted-lanate. *Inflorescence* paniculate, terminal and axillary. *Heads* narrowly campanulate, ca. 8 mm high; involucre imbricate, 4–5-seriate; phyllaries indurate, the outer ovate, obtuse, ca. 1 mm long, ciliate, the inner becoming lanceolate, acuminate, ca. 5 mm long, mucronate; ray florets yellow, pistillate, fertile, the ligule 3–4 mm long, trifid, the style branches ca. 2.5 mm long, slender, acuminate; disc florets yellow, funnelform, 5–6 mm long, the corolla lobes 1–2 mm long, acute, the anthers exerted, the style branches ca. 1 mm long, slender, acuminate. *Achenes* turbinate, ca. 10-ribbed, ca. 1 mm long, puberulent; carpodium distinct, annular, light tan; pappus of both ray and disc florets a single series of yellowish capillary bristles, persistent, ca. 5 mm long.

During the identification of various Panamanian Asteraceae, a collection of *Liabum biattenuatum* Rusby was discovered, a species previously known only from the Colombian Andes. This species is unique among the members of this genus in Panama in possessing leaves which are primarily pinnately veined and entirely lacking in prominent lateral veins arising from the base. This species most closely resembles *Liabum polyanthum* Klatt; however, it is readily distinguished from the latter by its smaller capitula and leaf venation.

PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ: Cerro Horqueta, 7000 ft, *Blum & Dwyer 2618* (MO, SCZ).

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NAMES IN *AGALINIS* FOR SOME PLANTS THAT WERE CALLED *GERARDIA* AND *VIRGULARIA* (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

A New World group of plants with about 20 species in the eastern United States has, until recently, gone under the name *Gerardia*. The Montreal Code (Lanjouw et al., 1961) fixed the typification of *Gerardia* L. as applying to plants in the Acanthaceae and rejected the name against *Stenandrium* Nees (Acanthaceae). At the same time, *Agalinis* Raf. was conserved against *Chytra* Gaertner, making possible the substitution of the name *Agalinis* for the name *Gerardia* as formerly applied to plants in the Scrophulariaceae. This legislation was subject to considerable controversy (Thieret, 1956; St. John, 1957; Wherry, 1957; DeWolf, 1957; Thieret, 1958; Morton, 1959). All the required combinations have been made for the North American species and several important floras have made the substitution: Adams (1972); Correll & Johnston (1970); Radford et al.

(1964); and Long & Lakela (1971). Combinations have not yet been made for the species south of the United States. Because it is necessary to make a new combination for one species to appear in the *Flora of Panama*, it is timely to make the combinations for other species at the same time so the correct names will be available to workers on species growing outside of the United States. Except where noted, types have not been examined.

- Agalinis angustifolia** (Mart.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia angustifolia* Mart., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 3: 12, tab. 206. 1829.
- Agalinis brachyphylla** (Cham. & Schlecht.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia brachyphylla* Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 3: 15. 1828.
- Agalinis communis** (Cham. & Schlecht.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia communis* Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 3: 12. 1828.
- Agalinis domingensis** (Spreng.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia domingensis* Spreng., Syst. Veg. 2: 807. 1825.
- Agalinis fiebrigii** (Diels) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia fiebrigii* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 428. 1906.
- Agalinis genistifolia** (Cham. & Schlecht.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia genistaefolia* Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 3: 15. 1828.
- Agalinis hispidula** (Mart.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia hispidula* Mart., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 3: 13. 1829. *Anisantherina hispidula* (Mart.) Pennell.
- Agalinis humilis** (Diels) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia humilis* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 429. 1906.
- Agalinis linarioides** (Cham. & Schlecht.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia linarioides* Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 3: 12. 1828.
- Agalinis megalantha** (Diels) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia megalantha* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 429. 1906.
- Agalinis ramossissima** (Benth.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia ramossissima* Benth. in DC., Prodr. 10: 515. 1846. TYPE: Brasil, Gardner 566 (MO).
- Agalinis reflexidens** (Herzog) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia reflexidens* Herzog, Meded. Rijks-Herb. 29: 37. 1916.
- Agalinis rigida** (Gill. ex Benth.) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia rigida* Gill. ex Benth., Companion Bot. Mag. 1: 206. 1837.
- Agalinis scarlatina** (Herzog) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia scarlatina* Herzog, Meded. Rijks-Herb. 29: 38. 1916.
- Agalinis stenantha** (Diels) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia stenantha* Diels, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 429. 1906.
- Agalinis tarijensis** (R. E. Fries) D'Arcy, comb. nov. *Gerardia tarijensis* R. E. Fries, Ark. Bot. 6(11): 19. 1907.

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A NEW NAME FOR THE CHERRY TOMATO (*LYCOPERSICON*—*SOLANACEAE*)

***Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *leptophyllum* (Dun.) D'Arcy, comb. nov.**

Lycopersicum cerasiforme Dun., *Hist. Sol.* 113. 1813.

L. humboldtii Dun., *Hist. Sol.* 112. 1813.

L. cerasiforme var. γ *leptophyllum* Dun. in DC., *Prodr.* 13(2): 26. 1852. LECTOTYPE: ?Nepal, *Wallich exsicc.* 2611 (G-DC, not seen; microfiche, MO).

L. esculentum var. *cerasiforme* (Dun.) A. Gray, *Syn. Fl.*, ed. 2. 2: 226. 1886.

This new combination is made in preparation for the treatment of the Solanaceae in the Flora of Dominica which is to be issued under the guidance of Dr. D. H. Nicolson, Smithsonian Institution. The plant under consideration is the Cherry Tomato, which is widely cultivated and is spontaneous in warm countries.

Variety *cerasiforme*, which is the currently used varietal name for the Cherry Tomato variety, is antedated at varietal rank by var. *leptophyllum* of 1852. Dunal used infraspecific names in his treatment of the Solanaceae for the de Candolle Prodr. but he did not specify the intended rank. Accepted practice has considered these names as varieties. For example, Fernald (1900: 560) referred to *Solanum torvum* var. *ochraceo-ferrugineum* Dun. (*Prodr.* 260); Goodspeed (1954: 372) referred to Dunal's names under *Nicotiana tabacum* L. (*Prodr.* 556) as varieties; and Francey (1935: 126, 287, etc.) similarly referred to Dunal's names under species of *Cestrum* (*Prodr.* 601, 604, etc.) as varieties.

Schubert (1975) and Nicolson (1975) recently argued that the correct name for the tomato should be *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karst. rather than *L. esculentum* Mill., which has been traditional throughout much of this century. The issue revolves around how strictly tautonyms should be construed. Terrill (1977) argues that since the combination *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* was intended as a tautonym (and did take that form when first made) it should be so treated, and then *Lycopersicon esculentum* remains the correct name. Terrill